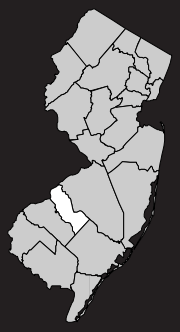
# Camden County





## Camden County Index of Sites

# 23 Kerhart Avenue

## 23 Kerhart Avenue Berlin Borough Camden County

**BLOCK:** 3303 **LOT:** 1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Former Oil Refinery
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.3 Acre

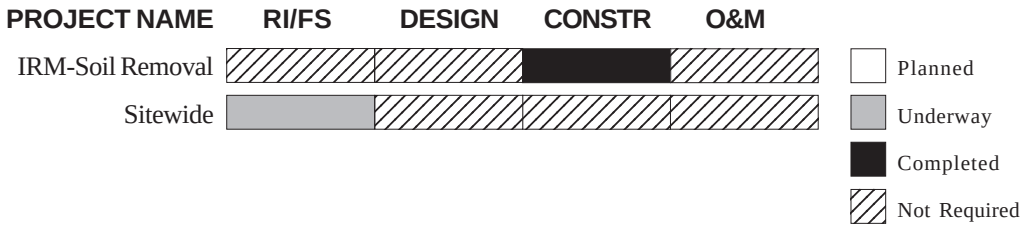
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds | Delineated/ Further Monitoring Required |
| Soil | Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds | Removed |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| Spill Fund | $320,000 |
| 1986 Bond Fund | $35,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

An oil refinery operated at this site between the 1920s and 1940s. During this time, petroleum wastes from the refinery process were disposed of in on-site pits. The refinery was later developed into residential properties. Environmental problems first surfaced in the 1980s, when a black tar-like substance began to ooze through the soil of a residential back yard. NJDEP excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil in 1991 under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM). Four ground water monitor wells were subsequently installed around the perimeter of the former excavation to evaluate the ground water quality. Subsequent ground water sampling has revealed that very low levels of benzene are present in one of the monitor wells. Based on these findings, NJDEP designated a conditional No Further Action for the site in early 1998 and is in the process of establishing a Classification Exception Area and Well Restriction Advisory (CEA/WRA) for the property. NJDEP will resample the ground water in the future to determine whether natural attenuation of the contamination is occurring and whether the CEA/WRA can be removed.



# Alfonsos Restaurant

## 407 Whitehorse Pike  Waterford Township  Camden County

**BLOCK:** 1601 **LOTS:** 32, 34, 35, 35.01

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Fuel Oil Storage
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 2 Acres

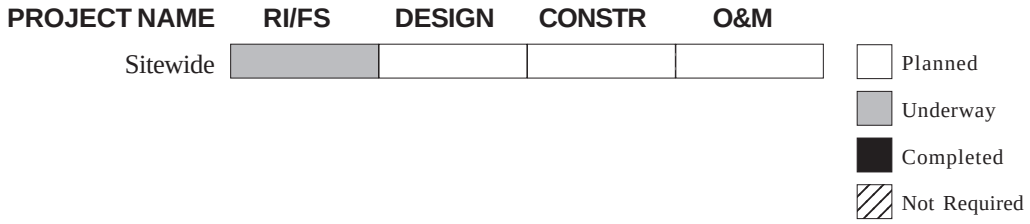
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Investigating |
| Soil | Volatile Organic Compounds | Confirmed |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| 1986 Bond Fund | $3000,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Previous to becoming a restaurant, this property operated as a fuel oil storage and distribution facility. Several underground storage tanks are still present at the site. A preliminary investigation conducted by NJDEP in 1996 indicated that the soil and ground water at the site are contaminated with volatile organic compounds. In the spring of 1998, NJDEP obtained access to the site through a court order to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS). The RI/RAS is scheduled to begin in late 1998, and will include sampling of the soil, ground water and potable water in the area.



# Amoco Service Station Camden City

## 710 Broadway and Pine Street Camden City Camden County

**BLOCK:** 289 **LOT:** 12

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Gas Station
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.5 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

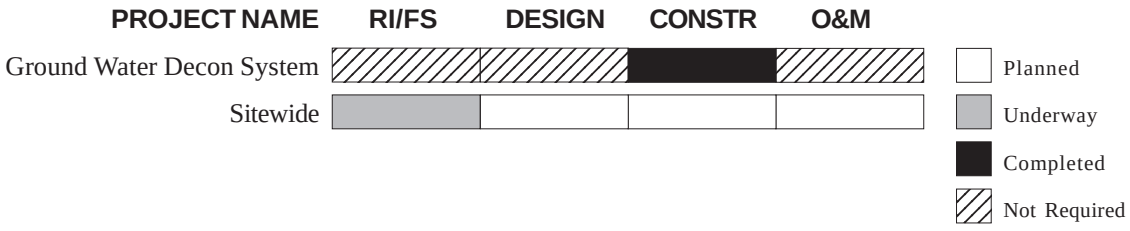
| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Removed/Delineating |
| Air | Gasoline Vapors | Venting |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| 1986 Bond Fund | $450,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Leaking underground storage tanks have contaminated the ground water at this site with gasoline. The contamination first became evident in 1975, when gasoline vapors were detected in the basement of an adjacent office building. A former owner of the service station installed a ventilation system in the basement of the office building to mitigate the gasoline vapors. In 1984, gasoline product and explosive levels of gasoline vapors entered the basement of a nearby tavern. NJDEP removed gasoline product that was seeping through the tavern's basement walls, placed a ventilation fan in the basement to reduce the potential for explosion, and installed a free-product recovery system at the service station to remove gasoline product that was floating on the ground water table. By the time the free-product recovery system was shut down in 1985, it had recovered approximately 350 gallons of gasoline product.

In 1993, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site and to identify cleanup alternatives. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted in 1995 revealed that there are elevated levels of dissolved gasoline in the ground water, but no gasoline product is floating on the water table. Additional sampling will be conducted to delineate the extent of the ground water contamination. A soil gas survey has indicated that there are elevated levels of contamination in the soil at the site, but the investigation has been impeded by the presence of construction debris used for fill. NJDEP has determined that there are no private or public potable wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to this site.



# Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination

## Atco Avenue Waterford Township Camden County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Unknown Source
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

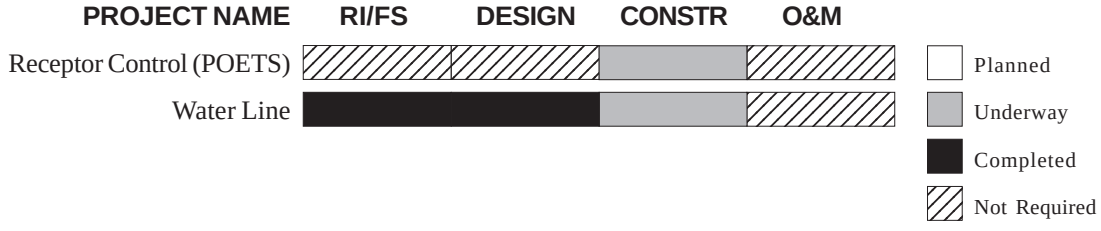
| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Mercury | Delineating |
| Potable Water | Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Mercury | Treating |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| Spill Fund | $245,000 |
| 1986 Bond Fund | $1,906,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This private well contamination case is located in New Jersey's ecologically sensitive Pinelands area. The contamination was first detected in 1990 during a routine check of potable wells by the Camden County Health Department. NJDEP recommended additional sampling in order to determine the extent of the ground water contamination. By 1992, the County Health Department had sampled 619 wells in the Township and detected contamination in 63 of the wells. No definite plume could be discerned from the sampling data, and a source of the contamination has not been identified. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration systems in the 63 homes to provide potable water for these residents.

NJDEP conducted a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POETs in the affected homes; however, Waterford Township informed NJDEP that it intended to extend public water lines to the area instead. NJDEP has agreed to help pay for the water lines by providing the Township with Hazardous Discharge Bond Fund monies equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POETs for 20 years. The Township began construction of the water lines in the spring of 1998, and project is expected to be completed in mid-1999.



# Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination

## Vesper and Park Boulevards  Camden City  Camden County

**BLOCK:** 1279 **LOT:** 1A

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Well Field
**OPERATION STATUS:** Inactive

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.5 acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

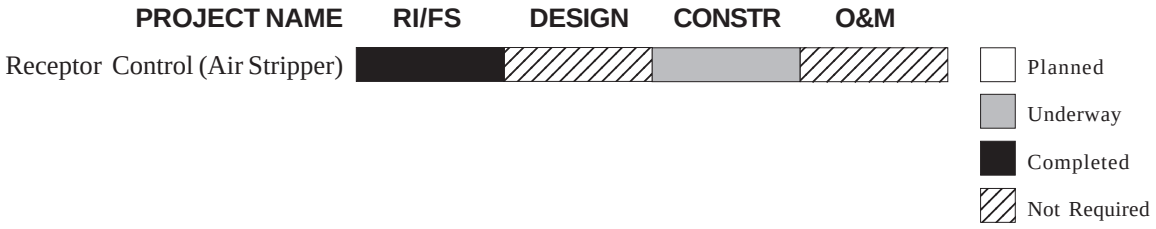
| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Confirmed |
| Potable Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Treating |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| 1986 Bond Fund | $1,681,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

The Parkside Well Field supplies Camden City with 20% of its water supply during peak usage periods. In 1988, routine sampling revealed that the water from the three supply wells at the well field was contaminated with volatile organic compounds. For several years the water was effectively treated at the well field using minor treatment technologies, but in 1997 increasing levels of contamination in the water forced the Camden City Water Department to shut the wells down. The source of the contamination has not been determined.

In 1997, NJDEP completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term solution was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat two of the supply wells, and keep the third well out of service. The City of Camden completed construction of the air stripper in the summer of 1998 using Hazardous Discharge Bond Fund monies provided by NJDEP. NJDEP will conduct a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine the source of the ground water contamination.



# Camden City Water Department Puchak Well Field Contamination

## River Road Pennsauken Township Camden County

**BLOCK:** 192, 196, 199, 200, 203, 204 **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Superfund
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Well Field
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 10 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Chromium<br>Mercury | Further Delineation Required |
| Potable Water | Chromium<br>Mercury | Blended |

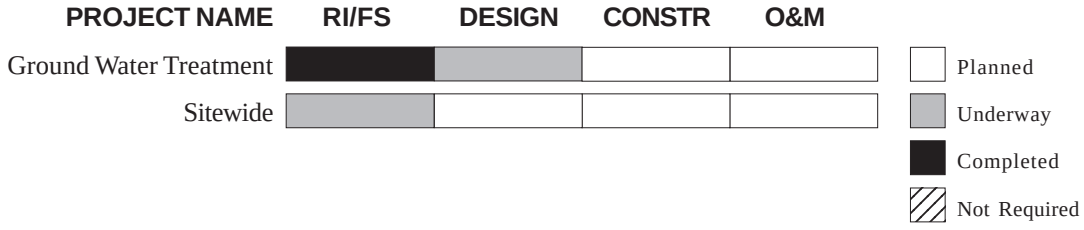
**FUNDING SOURCES**
1981 Bond Fund

**AMOUNT AUTHORIZED**
$9,000,000

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

The City of Camden receives 30-40% of its potable water from the Puchak Well Field, where four of the five supply wells have been taken out of service due to metals contamination. Although contaminants are present in the fifth well, it is meeting New Jersey Drinking Water Standards after being blended with water from the Morris-Delair Well Field. In 1991 and 1992, NJDEP issued directives to 22 Potentially Responsible Parties directing them to install a ground water treatment system at the well field, but the Potentially Responsible Parties did not comply. USEPA added this site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in September 1997.

In 1997, the City of Camden completed a Remedial Design for a ground water treatment system capable of addressing the entire well field; however, the City and NJDEP concluded that the proposed system was too costly to construct and operate. NJDEP subsequently initiated a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to evaluate other remedial alternatives that may be more cost-effective. The United States Geological Services is preparing a ground water flow model to evaluate the remedial alternatives, including the possibility of treating the ground water at only a portion of the well field. NJDEP is planning to transfer the lead for this site to USEPA in late 1998.



# Collingswood Borough Well Field Contamination

## Highland Avenue Collingswood Borough Camden County

**BLOCK:** 9-BA **LOT:** 1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Unknown Source
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

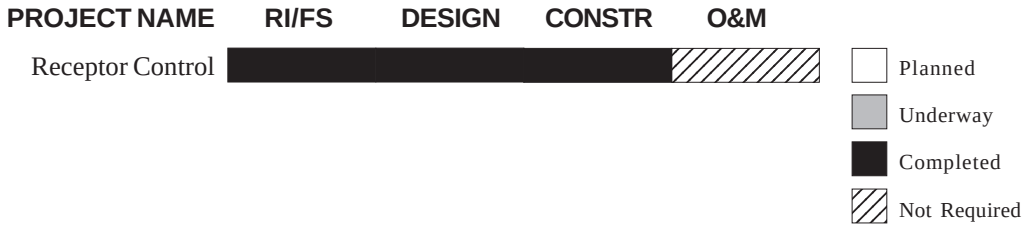
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Confirmed |
| Potable Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Treating |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| Spill Fund | $16,000 |
| 1986 Bond Fund | $741,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

This site consists of four municipal wells that serve residents of Collingswood Borough, Haddon Township and Woodlynne Township. Contamination was discovered in the wells by the Borough of Collingswood during routine testing in 1991. In 1992, after completion of a Remedial Alternatives Analysis, NJDEP recommended the installation of two packed tower aeration systems on the wells to treat the water. The Borough of Collingswood, using funds provided by NJDEP, installed the aeration systems in 1995. NJDEP will be conducting a preliminary assessment and site investigation to determine the source of the ground water contamination.



# Martin Aaron Incorporated

## 1542 South Broadway Camden City Camden County

**BLOCK:** 637 **LOT:** 1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Drum Reconditioning
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 3.5 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Industrial/Residential

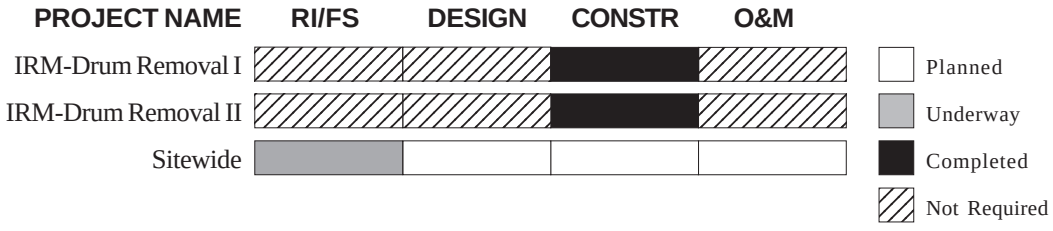
| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Soil | Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Metals | Delineating |
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Metals | Delineating |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| 1986 Bond Fund | $1,237,000 |

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Martin Aaron, Inc. operated as drum reconditioning facility for more than 20 years. In 1986, the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety conducted an inspection that revealed hundreds of drums containing hazardous wastes being stored on the property. The state of New Jersey served the owner/operators with a notice of civil penalty and directed them to perform a remedial investigation at the site. The owner/operators failed to respond to the directive, and in 1993 NJDEP assumed responsibility for investigating the site using public funds. The owners subsequently abandoned the facility and filed for bankruptcy.

Between 1995 and 1997, NJDEP conducted two Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to address the drums and other surface materials present at the site. Approximately 700 drums of chemical wastes, 10,000 empty drums and 33 dumpsters of mixed waste were removed during the IRMs. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup options. The City of Camden demolished and disposed of the building in December 1998.



# Spring Road Ground Water Contamination

## Spring Road  Winslow Township  Camden County

**BLOCK:** Not Applicable **LOT:** Not Applicable

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Unknown Source
**OPERATION STATUS:** Not Applicable

**PROPERTY SIZE:** Not Applicable

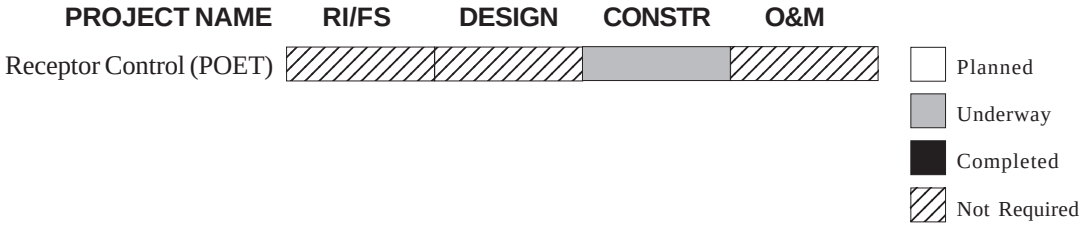
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial/Residential

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Mercury | Confirmed |
| Potable Water | Mercury | Treating |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| Spill Fund | $1,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

During sampling conducted for a nearby Industrial Site Recovery Act case (Metec, Inc.), several private potable wells were determined to be contaminated with mercury. While Metec does not believe that the mercury contamination is related to its site, the company did address most of the wells because they were also found to be contaminated with site-related contaminants. However, one private well was not included since it only contained mercury contamination. NJDEP addressed this home as an unknown source project, and installed a Point-of -Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the contaminated well in 1996 using Spill Fund monies.



# Supreme Petroleum Company of NJ

## 413 Route 30 and Garfield Avenue
## Chesilhurst Borough Camden County

**BLOCK:** 903 **LOTS:** 3 and 4

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Service Station
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 2 Acres

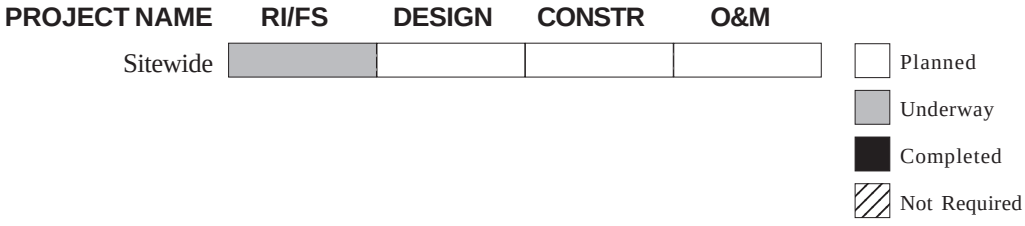
**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial/Residential

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Lead | Confirmed |
| Soil | Volatile Organic Compounds<br>Lead | Confirmed |
| Potable Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Treating |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| 1986 Bond Fund | $135,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

The Supreme Petroleum site is located in a Pinelands Protection area where private wells are used for potable water supply. In 1997, a homeowner living near the site reported a strong gasoline odor in his well water. The Camden County Health Department confirmed that the potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds and referred the case to NJDEP. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUST) was already working with the operator of Supreme Petroleum to address several leaking underground storage tanks at the service station. The operator of the service station installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) water filtration system on the affected well to provide potable water for the resident. NJDEP is monitoring and maintaining the POET to ensure the unit continues to operate effectively. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in mid-1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the Supreme Petroleum site and evaluate cleanup alternatives.



# Texaco Service Station Oaklyn Borough

## Route 30 and Collingswood Avenue

## Oaklyn Borough Camden County

**BLOCK:** 53 **LOT:** 1

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Auto Repair
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 0.25 Acre

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Commercial/Residential

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Ground Water | Volatile Organic Compounds | Treated/Levels Not of Concern |
| Soil | Volatile Organic Compounds | Removed |

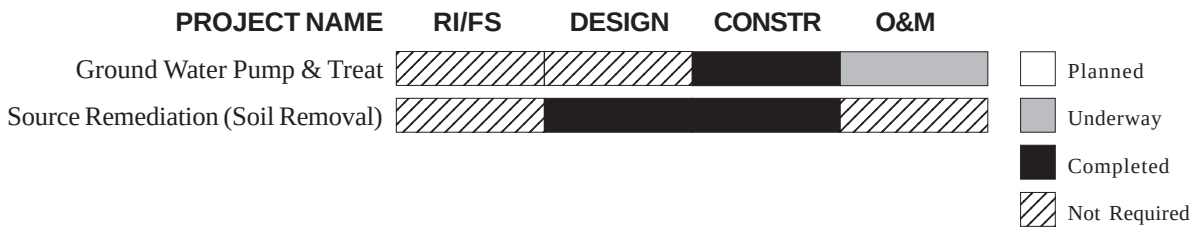
| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| Spill Fund | $644,000 |
| General State Fund | $233,000 |
| Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund | $207,000 |

### SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was a service station for approximately 50 years, until gasoline sales ceased in 1990. It is currently operated as an automotive repair facility only. In 1988, NJDEP inspected the site and found evidence that leaking underground storage tanks had contaminated the soil and ground water with petroleum products. NJDEP directed the owner of the service station to investigate the extent of the contamination and take corrective action, but the owner did not comply. In 1989, NJDEP conducted its own investigation using state funds. The investigation confirmed that the soil at the site was highly contaminated with petroleum products down to the water table, and that a thin layer of gasoline was floating on the water table. It also concluded that the off-site migration of contaminated ground water had caused gasoline vapors to enter the basement of an adjacent building and had also caused explosive levels of vapors to accumulate in a nearby sewer line.

In 1990, NJDEP implemented several emergency measures to reduce the explosion hazards presented by the site. These measures included constructing an interceptor trench to recover gasoline product from the water table, and installing a ground water remediation system to treat the ground water and establish hydraulic control of the contaminant plume. As an extra precaution, the sewer line was modified to prevent it from becoming a conduit for gasoline vapors. Later that year, the owner of the service station excavated and disposed of seven underground storage tanks but left the bulk of the contaminated soil in place.

Between 1992 and 1995, NJDEP performed several investigations to delineate the horizontal and vertical extent of the soil contamination. The findings indicated that gasoline-saturated soil was present at various areas at the site, and that this soil was a continuous source of contamination of the ground water and a potential source of hazardous vapors. NJDEP excavated and removed over 2500 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the site with clean material in 1996. NJDEP shut down the ground water remediation system in 1997 after sampling showed that the ground water had been remediated to acceptable levels. NJDEP will continue to monitor the ground water at the site to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.



# Urban Casting Company Incorporated

## 516 Asyla Road  Gloucester Township  Camden County

**BLOCK:** 13103 **LOT:** 11,18,19

**CATEGORY:** Non-Superfund
State Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Metals Foundry
**OPERATION STATUS:** Active

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 2 Acres

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Soil | Metals | Delineated |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| Spill Fund | $50,000 |
| 1986 Bond Fund | $449,000 |

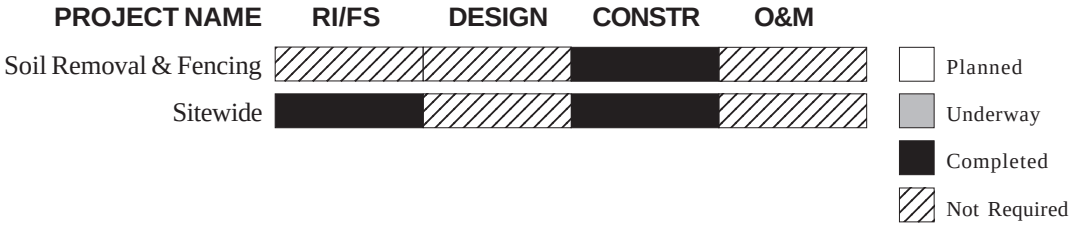
**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

Urban Casting has operated a nonferrous metals foundry at this site since the late 1960s. Operations at the facility involve casting metal items in sand molds. During the casting process, the sand molds become contaminated with lead, copper and zinc. In the past, the company used the waste sand molds as fill material or simply disposed of the molds at on-site and neighboring off-site areas, including residential properties. Particulates have also been observed emitting from the ventilation fan at the Urban Casting building.

In 1990, NJDEP began an investigation to determine whether the waste sand molds and particulate emissions from the facility had contaminated the soil in the area. A study conducted that year by the New Jersey Department of Health showed that some children in the area had elevated levels of lead in their blood, but no link was established between the lead levels and Urban Casting. In 1991, Urban Casting removed piles of contaminated soil from its property in response to a NJDEP directive. NJDEP installed a fence around the facility the following year to prevent trespassing.

In 1992, NJDEP contracted USEPA's Emergency Response Team to determine the extent of the metals contamination in the soil surrounding the site. USEPA found lead, copper and zinc at levels which exceeded NJDEP's soil cleanup criteria at the time at several on-site and off-site areas, including several residential properties and a small off-site landfill. However, when the soil cleanup criteria were changed in 1993, only one residential property where waste molds were disposed of still exceeded the new NJDEP criteria for soil contamination. The on-site areas, the other residential properties and the off-site landfill area that initially showed elevated levels of metals were all below the new criteria.

In 1995, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) at the off-site areas to confirm USEPA's previous findings and determine whether any remedial work was required. The RI/RAS revealed that significant soil contamination was present at the waste mold disposal area located on the residential property. In late 1997, NJDEP excavated 1100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from this area, disposed of it at an off-site location, and backfilled the excavation with clean soil. No further remedial actions are planned for either the on-site or off-site areas. The Urban Casting Company has been referred to NJDEP's enforcement group regarding continued particulate emissions from its facility.



# Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

## Various Locations Camden and Gloucester Cities Camden County

**BLOCK:** Various **LOT:** Various

**CATEGORY:** Superfund
Federal Lead

**TYPE OF FACILITY:** Manufacturing–Gas Mantles
**OPERATION STATUS:** Ceased

**PROPERTY SIZE:** 1,124 Properties Surveyed

**SURROUNDING LAND USE:** Residential/Commercial

| MEDIA AFFECTED | CONTAMINANTS | STATUS |
|---|---|---|
| Soil | Thorium, Radium, Uranium | Confirmed |
| Air | Radon Progeny | Confirmed |

| FUNDING SOURCES | AMOUNT AUTHORIZED |
|---|---|
| Spill Fund | $1,337,000 |
| 1986 Bond Fund | $5,300,000 |

**SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:**

From the 1890s until the early 1940s, the Welsbach Company of Gloucester City and General Gas Mantle Company of the City of Camden manufactured incandescent gas mantles that were used for home and street lighting before the use of electricity became common. A thorium extract was used to coat each cloth mantle (mesh cover) of gas lamps in which a flame burned, making the lamps glow brighter. The radioactive ore that remained after processing was disposed of as fill near and/or under residential and commercial properties as well as on open lands.

NJDEP conducted radiological surveys from 1991 to 1994 to investigate the extent of radiation contamination in Gloucester City and the City of Camden. Out of 1,124 tested, elevated radiation levels were detected at 81 properties. NJDEP implemented Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) which included shielding, ventilating and access restrictions at 31 of these properties due to radiation levels above NJDEP's interim exposure criteria. Radiation levels at 48 of the properties did not exceed NJDEP's interim exposure criteria while two properties still require some remedial work. The elevated radiation levels at the 81 properties–45 in Gloucester City and 36 in Camden– require further investigation prior to permanent cleanup action. NJDEP has been unable to gain access to 69 properties within its original survey boundaries because they were either abandoned or the owners denied NJDEP access or could not be contacted. The purpose of NJDEP's interim investigation and remedial actions was to determine if there were any contaminated areas affecting public health due to radiation exposure above state and federal guidelines and to take appropriate actions to protect residents from such conditions.

In 1991, NJDEP purchased a private residence in Gloucester City and permanently relocated its owner due to elevated radiation levels detected inside the home. Later that year, NJDEP relocated Ste-Lar Textiles, Inc. from the site of the former General Gas Mantle Company in Camden to protect the health of the employees. NJDEP then conducted a major removal action at this building in 1992 to minimize any potential risk to area residents should a fire occur at the facility. The site was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1996. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination at approximately 20 properties and select a permanent remedy. The remedy selection process is expected to begin in early 1999, and the cleanup actions will proceed in phases to accelerate the overall remedial process for these sites. NJDEP is maintaining the interim measures to ensure the protection of human health until a final remedy is implemented.